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DPRK Stresses Independence, Unity in Non-Aligned Movement, Proposes Non-Nuclear Zone, Peace Zone Be Built

—Report on Joint Meet of Political Com. of WPK CC, DPRK CPC—

The DPRK on Jul. 18 called on all the non-aligned countries to make all possible efforts to defend the principles of the non-aligned movement and achieve the unity and cohesion of that movement, KCNA reported.

According to a KCNA report, a joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the DPRK was held on Jul. 18 in Pyongyang. The meeting presided over by President Kim Il Sung discussed a number of problems related to the non-aligned movement with the approach of the 6th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries due in September in Havana.

A three-part report was issued at the meeting.

Touching upon the situation created in the non-aligned movement, the first part stressed: It is the central task confronting the non-aligned movement today to defend itself from the attack of the imperialists and dominationists and how out a new road for more powerfully developing itself.

With regard to the fundamental problems to be settled at the 6th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries scheduled in Havana and the stand of the DPRK on these problems, the meeting made clear the principles the non-aligned countries should keep.

Saying that firstly, the non-aligned countries should firmly maintain independence, the report said: Adhering to independence constitutes the basic content of the non-aligned policy. Those countries which are independent in the movement are real non-aligned states.

Secondly, the report said, the inviolable features of the non-aligned movement should be preserved.

The report warned that the member nations of the non-aligned movement should always be non-aligned countries and in no case should they become the countries partaking in any bloc.

The report continued: Thirdly, the non-aligned countries should counter the imperialist plots for split, alienation and disintegration with the strategy of unity; fourthly, the exercise of exclusive rights should be opposed and democracy guaranteed within the non-aligned movement.

In its second part, the report referred to the tasks of the non-aligned countries, saying that: It is one of the fundamental tasks facing from the mission of the non-aligned movement to check and destroy the aggressive and war policies of imperialists, safeguard peace and security of the world and actively support the anti-imperialist liberation struggle waged by the oppressed nations.

The tasks are: 1) the non-aligned movement should first, bringing the problem of dissolving all the military blocs to the fore; 2) all the foreign military bases in other countries should be abolished and foreign troops withdrawn; 3) non-nuclear zones, peace zones should be built in various areas of the world; and 4) the non-aligned countries should check and foil the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war and actively support the efforts of the people for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new life.

In the third part of the report, it said that all the non-aligned countries should achieve complete economic liberation in order to discharge its historic mission.

Saying that the non-aligned countries should exert their strength to defend independence and sovereignty and achieve the rehabilitation and development of the national economy, the report noted concrete tasks—to establish a new equitable international economic order conforming to the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging countries and to realize mutualaid cooperation and exchange mutually to use their natural resources and techniques, strengthening the independence of the national economy by displaying the spirit of self-reliance individually and collectively.

The report went on declaring that the DPRK Government would honestly discharge its duty as a dignified member nation of the non-aligned movement and do all it can to develop and strengthen the movement.

The DPRK was admitted as a full member of the non-aligned movement at a the Foreign Ministers' Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in August, 1972, in Lima, Peru.

The 5th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries held in August, 1976 in Colombo, Sri Lanka adopted "the Resolution on the Korean Question" and supported the DPRK stand on the reunification question. The political declaration adopted at the conference also touched upon the Korean issue and urged the complete withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a durable peace agreement.

Follows the full text of the report of the joint meeting: (Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

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The 5th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States held in August, 1976 in Colombo, Sri Lanka displayed the united strength of the non-aligned states. Photo shows the platform of the 5th summit conference.

A joint meeting of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held.

The meeting was presided over by the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The meeting was attended by the Members and Alternate Members of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Party and Member of the Central People's Committee.

The meeting discussed a number of problems related to the non-aligned movement with the approach of the 6th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries.

At the meeting the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung gave a comprehensive analysis of the situation created in the non-aligned movement at present and made an important concluding speech on the development and strengthening of this movement.

Non-Aligned Movement Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force

The meeting, first of all, appraised the big role played by the non-aligned movement in the development of the world revolution. The meeting noted:

The non-aligned movement is a mighty anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our time.

The present era is an era of independence. It is the main trend of our time which no force can check that the world people demand independence and many countries take the road of independence.

The non-aligned movement reflects this trend of the development of the present era and embodies the lofty idea of anti-imperialism and independence.

Great are the significance and role of the non-aligned movement in the development of the world revolution and international affairs.

The non-aligned movement which started the historic march with 25 new-born independent countries nearly 20 years ago had today grown and strengthened into a powerful international movement uniting 64 countries of the new-emerging forces in its ranks and a great driving force advancing human history.

The non-aligned movement has consistently followed a resolute struggle, decisively rejecting any attempt to divide the world into blocs and spheres of influence of the big powers and opposing all forms of aggression and interference, subjugation and inequality. It has positively contributed to defending the sovereignty of the states, maintaining world peace and security, promoting the anti-imperialist liberation struggle of the oppressed nations, checking the arbitrariness of the strong nations in international relations and settling international problems in the interest of the world people.

Events which have taken place in the development of the world revolutionary movement and international affairs in the past period have testified to the great vitality of the non-aligned movement and clearly showed that the important international problem can be solved correctly apart from this movement.

Analysing the situation created in the non-aligned movement, the meeting said:

Frightened at the growth of the influence of the non-aligned movement, the imperialists now direct the spearhead of their attack against it.

The imperialists try to weaken, destroy and obliterate this movement by driving a wedge, sowing discord and causing disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries and thereby making them fight each other.

Owing to this, various complicated disputes are arising among member nations of the non-aligned movement and in some cases disputes are turning into armed conflicts.

Imperialism and other dominationist forces are vying with each other in involving themselves in these disputes and influence upon the non-aligned countries and openly interfering in them and waging a frenzied scramble for these countries under their control.

Such complicated situations are being created in many aspects in the non-aligned movement, to its derogating a trial.

It is true that the historic cause of the non-aligned movement can not be realized easily along a straight road and the advance of the movement cannot always be made smoothly.

There may be difficulties and turns on the road ahead of revolution. But they are temporary ones on all accounts.

Stressing that it is the central task confronting the non-aligned movement today to defend itself from the attack of the imperialists and dominationists and how out a new road for more powerfully developing itself, the meeting stated as follows with regard to the fundamental problems to be settled at the 6th Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in Havana and the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on these problems:

1. Ways to Preserve Independence, Unity

Adhering to the principle of the non-aligned movement, maintaining independence and strengthening the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement—this is the most important task set before this movement at present.

The non-aligned movement has among principles which were agreed upon by its member states and reaffirmed at the five summit conferences.

Opposing imperialism, old and new colonialism, zionism and all other dominationist forces, holding fast to independence, ensuring the free development of all peoples without partaking in any bloc on the principle of peaceful coexistence, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs and non-aggression and settling disputes with each other internationally—these are the important principles which the non-aligned movement has.

Fidelity to the principles of the non-aligned movement is the indispensable condition for the strengthening and development of this movement.

Abiding by the characteristics peculiar to the non-aligned movement and taking a firm and fast to the stand, policy and independence are the basic problem decisive of the destiny of this movement.

If each of the non-aligned countries tries to draw outside forces into the non-aligned movement in violation of its principles and involve this movement in any bloc, this may endanger the existence of this movement itself.

In particular, when one tries to amend the basic principle that the non-aligned movement should be outside blocs, a complicated situation may be caused without letup.

The non-aligned movement can never be a movement serving any one bloc.

The non-aligned movement sets it as its essential demand not to be involved in the blocs of the big powers.

Over the past period the non-aligned movement could exert great influence upon the development of the international situation and the course of the revolutionary change of the world because the difficult situation where the machinations of the imperialists to disrupt and disintegrate the non-aligned movement were intensified. This is ascribable to the fact that it defended and preserved its intrinsic features.

The non-aligned movement is based on independence. It can discharge its mission and role only when it defends independence.

Originally, the non-aligned movement appeared in the course of struggle for independence and the history of this movement is filled with a struggle for independence.

When the non-aligned movement achieves unity and cohesion on the basis of independence, it becomes the most solidified and firm one.

The unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement is the source of its invincible might and the important guarantee for the triumph of the common cause.

Strengthening the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement poses itself as a more important problem as the imperialists are now making more undisguised machinations to break up and wreck this movement.

Attaching primary importance to unity and cohesion, everything has to it in order to oppose the common enemy—this is a basic stand to be maintained invariably by the member nations of this movement in their activities.

Keeping to this basic stand is the starting point for the non-aligned movement to advance as a monolithic force.

Difference of views and disputes among the non-aligned countries are one of the factors hampering the unity and cohesion of this movement today.

How the member nations of the non-aligned movement deal with the difference of views and disputes and how they solve them—this exerts a decisive influence upon the unity and cohesion of our movement.

The non-aligned countries differ from each other in social system, religious beliefs and faith as well as in political views, the level of development and understanding. This may cause difference of views and disputes among them.

However serious the difference of views and disputes may be, they are internal affairs of the brothers who are going ahead, hand in hand with each other for the realization of the common aim. It is not a problem which should be settled by force of arms and, moreover, by drawing in the outside forces.

If the non-aligned countries are at feud and fight each other because of the difference of views and disputes, this only benefits the imperialists and paves the way for their aggression against countries.

Therefore the non-aligned countries should make every possible effort to defend the principles of the non-aligned movement and achieve the unity and cohesion of this movement.

Firstly, the non-aligned countries should firmly maintain independence.

Adhering to independence constitutes the basic content of the non-aligned policy. Those countries which are independent in the movement are real non-aligned states.

Only by holding fast to independence is it possible to defend the dignity and honour of the nation, attain the genuine independence and prosperity of the country and develop the relations among the countries on the basis of equality and justice.

The member nations of the non-aligned movement should thoroughly reject all sorts of attempts to interfere nor should they blindly follow other countries or depend on their machines.

A country which loses its independence, follows any one bloc force and is dominated by another country can hardly be regarded as a non-aligned state.

The non-aligned states should prevent any outside force from setting foot on the non-aligned movement nor should they allow the bases of any country to produce effect.

When those conditions which play the role of lackey of the domination and subjugation by those forces which dominate others will also disappear.

Secondly, the inviolable features of the non-aligned movement should be preserved.

The non-aligned movement should defend its characteristics as an independent force as the imperialists are now making more undisguised machinations to break up and wreck this movement.

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The non-aligned movement should defend its characteristics as an independent force as the imperialists are now making more undisguised machinations to break up and wreck this movement.

The member nations of the non-aligned movement should always be non-aligned countries and in no case should they become the countries partaking in any bloc.

The non-aligned countries should not divide the member nations of the non-aligned movement into this or that party, saying that they are progressive or not progressive. Otherwise new blocs may be formed within this movement. If the countries are divided into this or that party within the movement all the plus of progressiveness and the member nations are alienated from each other on this or that pretext, it may change the character of this movement and produce a serious consequence of splitting the non-aligned movement in the long run.

We should heighten vigilance against all the manoeuvres to disrupt, topple and weaken the principles of the non-aligned movement and oppose all the erroneous tendencies to make this movement depart from its original mission.

Thirdly, the non-aligned countries should counter the imperialist plots for split, alienation and disintegration with the strategy of unity.

When we are united, we will emerge victorious and when we are divided, we will surely suffer defeat.

The common denominator of the non-aligned countries is greater than the points of difference and the strength that unites the non-aligned countries is powerful than the strength that tries to divide them.

Most of the countries in the world now are embarking on the non-aligned movement. Underlying it is the common desire of the people of all countries who embarked on the road of building a new life and who aspire after independence and want to establish new international relations free from subjugation and inequality.

The non-aligned countries highly value the basic factors that unite them and surmount the factors that divide them.

In mutual relations the non-aligned countries should respect independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, should not resort to any force or interference in the internal affairs of other countries but value the rights of each nation and each country to decide by themselves their desires and political and social system.

The member nations of the non-aligned movement should settle, by and large, the disputes between member nations by the method of consultation free from outside interference and in conformity with the national interest and with the interest of the non-aligned movement as a whole.

The non-aligned countries should take the stand of actively contributing to the solution of the difference of views and disputes among the member states and should never conduct such an act as fanning their furtherance.

Partaking in one side in the dispute will only result in further expanding and intensifying them.

In connection with the disputes between the member nations, we consider that it is necessary to systematize the work of regulating and solving this question.

Now there are proposals that a dispute arbitration committee should be formed within the non-aligned movement. This will also serve as a means.

All the member nations of the non-aligned movement should see to it that parties concerned settle it peacefully by the method of talks beforehand or relax it to some extent. Thus they should strive to make the Havana summit conference a conference of unity and cohesion, not a conference of endless disputes.

Fourthly, the exercise of exclusive rights should be opposed and democracy guaranteed within the non-aligned movement.

In no case the non-aligned countries should allow the exercise of exclusive rights in the movement. The appearance of the tendency to seek privileges will cause serious consequence in the unity and cohesion of the movement.

To compose the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries properly and define its function and role correctly is very important in opposing the tendency to exercise exclusive rights and ensuring democracy.

In the composition of the coordinating bureau the principle of regional proportion and the principle of rotation system should be respected and complete democracy be guaranteed in its activity.

In the non-aligned movement there are countries whose territory and population are big or small and whose history of movement is long or short.

But all the member nations in each region should be allowed to participate in the work of the coordinating bureau on an equal basis and contribute to the development of the movement 'all together.

This is one of the important conditions for promoting the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement and strengthening and developing this movement constantly at the present time.

The non-aligned countries should jointly turn out in the struggle to defend the principle and idea of the movement and achieve its unity and cohesion.

2. To Oppose Imperialist Aggression, Support Liberation Struggles

It is one of the fundamental tasks issuing from the mission of the non-aligned movement to check and destroy the aggressive and war policies of the imperialists, safeguard peace and security of the world and actively support the anti-imperialist liberation struggle waged by the oppressed nations.

The non-aligned movement has appeared on the stage of history in reflection of the people's desire to oppose the policy of strength pursued by the big powers, defend the political sovereignty, abolish the military blocs and military bases f-rever and achieve the free social and economic development free from any pressure and threatening.

Lying in the historical background against which the non-aligned movement announced its birth 20 years ago was the requirement of the time to remove the danger of war caused by the confrontation of the big powers, ensure peace and security of mankind and not to become the prey of the military blocs.

This requirement of the time in the 60's that marked the beginning of the non-aligned movement has become more urgent in the present time of the 70's when the demand for independence is loudly voiced.

The war policy of imperialism continues, the military blocs and military alliances of big powers still exist and colonies remain in different continents on the globe.

Imperialism, colonialism are the root cause of aggression and war and the basic obstacle to the national autonomous development of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and social progress.

The imperialists who harshly oppressed and exploited the non-aligned countries, the countries of the new-emerging forces in the past are viciously attempting to continue with aggression and intervention and plunder and exploit these countries in a new form, even today when these countries won national independence.

The non-aligned countries cannot uphold national independence nor can they build a new, prosperous society apart from the struggle against imperialism, colonialism.

The existence of the military blocs of the big powers constitutes a constant factor that menaces gravely peace and security.

The historical process of the development of the non-aligned movement shows that it is impossible to put the non-aligned policy into succesful operation as long as the bloc policy of the big powers continues and military bocs are in existence.

The fabrication of the aggressive "North Atlantic Treaty Organization" (NATO) after World War II rattled the beginning that brought about the appearance of military blocs on a world-wide scale.

The NATO formed by the imperialists was successively followed by such military blocs and regional military alliances as the "Southeast Asian Treaty Organization"(SEATO) and the "Central Treaty Organization"(CENTO).

This inevitably led to producing the new military blocs to cope with the aggressive military blocs.

Today the existence of the military blocs further intensifies the arms race on a world-wide scale and this hampers the peaceful construction in each country this or that way.

World peace and security can never be guaranteed by the military blocs or the so-called "balance of forces" of the great powers.

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The non-aligned countries cannot uphold national independence nor can they build a new, prosperous society apart from the struggle against imperialism, colonialism.

The existence of the military blocs of the big powers constitutes a con-

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instead of non-nuclear zones, peace zones.

This is entirely contrary to the aspirations and interests of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the peace-loving peoples throughout the world.

One of the major tasks confronting the non-aligned movement at present is to put an end to the colonial rule of imperialism.

The imperialists, colonialists and racists are making desperate efforts to maintain their colonial domination by more crafty methods in southern Africa, Middle East and in many other areas of the world.

The non-aligned countries should set to it that the non-aligned movement fully discharges its lofty mission. This can be done by taking concerted action in a struggle to oppose aggression and war schemes of the imperialists, achieve a lasting peace and thus finally eliminate colonialism on all the continents.

Firstly, the non-aligned movement should fight, bringing the problem of dissolving all the military blocs to the fore.

"Dissolve all the military blocs"—This is the demand put by the present times.

For the non-aligned policy to ensure unmistakable victory, it is necessary to dissolve the military blocs.

As were shown by the demise of the SEATO and the subsequent collapsing process of the CENTO, both the aggressive military blocs, it is inevitable that the military alliances, the product of a cold war policy, will come to end.

Recently, Iran and Pakistan withdrew from the CENTO and made application for membership of the non-aligned movement. This convincingly shows that the bloc policy went bankrupt and the non-aligned policy is emerging victorious.

The collapse of the CENTO along with the SEATO proves that it has become a trend for the increasing number of countries to consider their remaining in the military blocs a shame and take the road of independence breaking away from them.

That the military blocs are collapsing and the countries and nations are following the road of independence is the trend of history and no force can check this process.

The non-aligned countries should increase the voices for the dissolution of military blocs of the great powers and assist that this is turned into an international movement.

Those countries that were involved in the regional military alliances in the past and still remain there should break away from them in line with the trend of the times when the world's people are calling for independence and join in the struggle of the non-aligned countries for dissolve all the blocs.

If the non-aligned countries expand and develop this movement, while maintaining the non-aligned policy, they can lead it also at the bloc policy followed by the great powers and further accelerate the final process of disbandment of bloc.

Secondly, all the foreign military bases in other countries should be abolished and foreign troops withdrawn.

The aggressive foreign military bases and foreign troops in the territories of other countries constitute the factor for infringing upon the national sovereignty and aggravating tension.

The foreign military bases and troops in many regions of the world—covering from south Korea to Okinawa, Japan and the Diego Garcia Island of the Indian Ocean, and from Guantanamo of Cuba to Puerto Rico—are thoroughgoing in the service of the imperialists' aggression and war policy.

Particularly, nuclear weapons and mass destruction weapons installed in many foreign military bases greatly increase world peace and security.

The military bases and troops in other countries are in fact designed to invade, subjugate, dominate and control these countries.

Accordingly, this is at odds with the trend of our times and the broad road of independence, opposing all sorts of subjugation and meeting the ardently desire of the peoples.

All the foreign military bases in the territories of other countries should be removed and foreign troops withdrawn unconditionally.

The non-aligned countries, together with the world's peace-loving people, should launch a vigorous struggle to withdraw the foreign military bases and foreign troops.

This struggle is fully in accord with the purpose and ideal of the non-aligned movement.

The member states of the non-aligned movement should launch a concerted action to see that the imperialists are obliged to withdraw their military bases and troops in other countries.

And practical measures should be taken to give powerful support to the people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign military bases and foreign troops within.

Thirdly, non-nuclear zones, peace zones should be built in various areas of the world.

Today the demand for creation of peace zones in all parts of the world is increasingly voiced and this is raised as the urgent problem.

The non-aligned countries should expand peace zones from northeast Asia and other Asian regions into Africa, Middle East, Latin America, Europe and other parts of the world.

No permission should be accorded to non-nuclear weapons, produce, possess and use nuclear weapons; and aiming attack and shipping of such nuclear weapons should not be allowed to pass as a gateway, territorial waters and use airports and ports.

And, the peace zones should be free both of nuclear weapons, war means, military bases and installations.

When non-nuclear zones, peace zones grow in number in various parts of the world and the nuclear danger will be removed, peace and security be practically guaranteed.

Fourthly, the non-aligned countries should oppose and foil the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war and actively support the struggle of the people for independence, sovereignty, dignity and peace of a new life. The sacred cause of the peoples of the non-aligned countries for defending the independence and dignity of the country and peace can be accomplished only through struggle against the imperialists' manoeuvres for aggression and war.

Imperialism is the hotbed of aggression and war.

All the non-aligned countries should direct the spearhead of attack against the forces of aggression and war for the victory of the common cause.

The non-aligned countries of the non-aligned movement should thoroughly expose and denounce the imperialists' crafty manoeuvres for aggression and war and bring collective pressure upon the aggressive forces to the imperialists everywhere they have stretched out their tentacles of aggression.

The non-aligned countries should intensify the struggle for putting an end to the arms race of the imperialists, realising the general and complete disarmament and thereby completely prohibiting the test of nuclear weapons of mass destruction—neutron and radio active weapons—and destroying these.

The member states of the non-aligned movement should resolutely oppose the manoeuvres of the imperialists who are stepping up the arms race and increasing military expenditure making entry talks and deceiving the peaceful masses behind the curtain of "peace" and "disarmament."

In this connection the member states of the non-aligned movement to actively support the struggle of the people for independence, sovereignty and the building of a new society.

The non-aligned countries should unite to liquidate colonialism on all continents of the world.

The non-aligned movement should render all necessary support, political, moral and material, to the struggle of the people for the national independence and liberation.

Today it is an important task in the struggle against the subjugation and control, exploitation and plunder by the imperialists and colonialists, for the consolidation of political independence already won and for the independent development of the country to destroy the colonial economic order, establish a new one and strengthen the economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned countries.

The old international economic order set in long ago by the imperialists and by the imperialists and colonialists to exploit and plunder the developing countries in the past.

Today many countries of the world attain independence, but they still have become the master of their countries in name only, not independently.

The old international economic order established by the imperialists and colonialists, however, remains unchanged to a great extent this trend of the time.

Making use of the old international economic order, the imperialists not only plunder and exploit the resources of the developing countries but also interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and violate their sovereignty.

As long as the old international economic order is left intact, the developing countries and non-aligned countries can not do away with the slavery nor achieve economic independence.

The non-aligned countries, the developing countries have struggled, putting up a number of demands of principle in raw material, trade, currency and other domains in the UN and other international forums to establish a new international economic order.

The "Declaration on the Establish-

ment of a New International Economic Order." "Action Program for Establishing a New International Economic Order" and "Charter of the Economic Rights and Duty of the States" reflecting the demands of the world-wide struggle of the developing countries were adopted in this course, but, none of them has been implemented.

The whole course of the Fifth UN Conference on Trade and Development held in Manila in May clearly showed once again that the imperialists and colonialists dislike to yield their monopolistic position in the international economic relations of their own accord.

Life makes it incumbent upon the non-aligned countries to unite firmer and wage a struggle in order to destroy the old international economic order constituting only the imperialists and colonialists and establish a new international economic order beneficial to the developing countries.

What is important in successfully waging the struggle for establishing a new international economic order is to stren then economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned countries, the developing countries.

It is of particularly urgent significance to further the economic and technical cooperation among the non-aligned countries, the developing countries today when the developed countries are obstructing the establishment of the new international economic order.

The economic interchange and technical cooperation among the non-aligned countries is a reliable guarantee for the independent national development and common prosperity.

The imperialists say that the developing countries can not live without their "aid." Quite contrary, the imperialists can not live without relying upon the resources of the developing countries.

If the non-aligned countries and the developing countries strengthen economic and technical cooperation and mutual assistance and exchange among themselves, extends active support and encouragement to the str ggle of the Arab peoples for taking back the occupied Arab lands and restoring the national rights of the Palestinian people and the struggle of the Asian peoples against imperialism and for the building of a new independent and prosperous Asia.

And it resolutely denounces the apartheid of the racist minority in South Africa, supports and encourages the liberation cause of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and expresses firm solidarity with all the African peoples in their struggle for the complete liberation of Africa.

We express support and encouragement to th struggle of the Latin American peoples against the imperialist political and economic domination and for the defense of sovereignty, territorial waters rights and natural resources of their countries.

Unity when colonialism and all forms of dominationist forces are isolated in Asia, Africa and Latin America can the liberation of the nations be complete and ultimate.

developing countries strengthen economic and technical cooperation and interchange, they can rapidly develop economy and technology and successfully build rich and powerful, independent and sovereign states not indebted to the big powers.

The non-aligned countries should pool their strength to defend independence and sovereignty and achieve the unification and development of the national economy.

Firstly, the non-aligned countries should establish a new equitable international economic order conforming to the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging countries.

The non-aligned countries and the developing countries should radically reform the old economic relations and system and establish fair and equal institutions and systems for the protection in the international economic field so as to make the imperialists not act arbitrarily in the international arena, violate the sovereignty or other countries or plunder them of their resources at will.

The new equitable order must be solved, above all, to serve the economic independence and its consolidation.

It must be allowed to exercise its permanent right to one's natural resources and economic activities as a whole including nationalization and nationalization.

And the trade conditions must be improved for the developing countries and measures be taken to ensure them the stability of income from export, the existing trade system and its organization should be reshaped.

All the obstacles, including the tariff and non-tariff walls to raw materials, semi-manufactures and finished products imposed by the developing countries should be removed.

The imperialists should not be allowed to use the general preferential system as a means of fettering the political and economic pressure upon the developing countries.

The existing international monetary system should be fundamentally reformed to make it serve the economic development of the developing countries.

Secondly, the non-aligned countries should reinforce economic cooperation and exchange mutually to use their resources, manpower and technique strengthening the independence of the national economy and displaying the spirit of self-reliance individually and collectively.

The new-emerging countries accounting for the overwhelming majority of the world's population, vast territories and rich natural resources have inexhaustible potentialities for mutual cooperation and exchange.

When over 100 developing countries and non-aligned countries exchange their experiences and technique, even a few times more than they get profusely.

The historical experience shows us that if people pool their strength, unfolding will initiative and the reach of their strength.

It is a truth proved in the struggle of the new-emerging countries for the building of a new society that if countries which live in poverty pool their strength, they can display great might and do a great deal.

The non-aligned countries should take positive measures to implement the economic cooperation programmes adopted at the conferences of non-aligned countries.

The non-aligned countries should set to it that the non-aligned countries, the developing countries and the non-aligned countries as a whole including nationalization and nationalization.

The non-aligned countries should establish a new equitable international economic order conforming to the interests of the peoples of the new-emerging countries.

The non-aligned

Oil Crisis Throws U.S. Economy Into Confusion

The new oil price hike by the OPEC will give a heavy impact upon the south Korean economy yet to be recovered from the previous price hike.

The world's leading oil exporters June 28 decided to raise their oil price levels in a two-tier system estimated to put up the average price of crude oil by more than 18 percent. It is reported that Saudi Arabia will raise its price by 3.45 dollars a barrel to 18 dollars and most of all exporters by to 20-21.5 dollars. This followed by a nine percent price hike of April.

The new OPEC decision has directly resulted in skyrocketing increases in the oil and electricity prices of south Korea.

Prices Hiked 59%

The south Korean authorities July 9 announced a 59 percent raise in the prices of oil products on an average and a 35 percent gain in electricity charges, to meet the higher costs of imported oil.

Officials say the price hikes will bring about a nine percent advance in wholesale prices this year directly and a further 2.2 percent in indirect costs. According to official calculations, this year's wholesale prices are already up 10.5 percent from the end-1978 level, while consumer prices have jumped 12.3 percent. The "Economic Planning Board" says that the latest Finance Ministries wholesale prices will rise 23 to 24 percent this year, and consumer prices leap 21 to 22 percent.

Last April, the south Korean authorities already hiked all public utility rates from 16 to 20.5 percent in the wake of the previous OPEC decision to raise oil price nine percent as from April 1.

Then, intra-city bus fares went up 20 percent, inter-city bus fares 30 percent, subway tickets 20 percent, train tickets 40 percent, coastal boat fares 13.5 to 19 percent, taxi fares 20 to 33.3 percent, domestic air fares 10 percent, respectively.

In addition, city water rates rose 21 percent, electricity rates 19.2 percent. Also, the prices of 39 major steel and petrochemical products were hiked simultaneously.

There are growing fears among the south Korean people that the additional price hikes will add fuel to the current runaway inflation. It is said that the annual inflation rate will hit the 20 percent mark, surpassing the official target of 10-12 percent.

...ear, south Korea's inflation ... was 14.4 percent, according to an official announcement.

Quadruple Trade Deficit Increase

The soaring oil price cripples the south Korean economy once called a "miracle" for what they call "high growth." Deficits are getting larger to its balance of internati~nal payments and trade accounts.

Last year, south Korea imported 166 million barrels of oil. This year's requirement is set at about 197 million barrels. Of its total oil requirements, south Korea imports about 60 percent from South Arabia, 8 percent from Iran and the remainder from Kuwait.

The payment for this year's oil imports was originally estimated at 23 billion dollars, as compared with last year's 10 billion dollars. Today the figure was revised to 2.9-3 billion dollars after the April OPEC price hike. The latest oil price hike forces south Korea again to harvest oil upwards.

In the first four months of this year, south Korea's balance of payments had chocked a deficit of 546 million dollars, the "Economic Planning Board" revealed.

South Korea's cu rent account deficit jumped from 29 million dollars a year ago to 1,308 million dollars, owing to increasing imports. South Korea had a custom-cleared trade deficit of 1,642 million dollars in the January-April period, four times the 413 million dollars loss in the like period.

The latest report of the "Commerce and Industry Ministry" disclosed that south Korea's trade deficit almost quadrupled in the first half of this year to 2,920 million dollars from 770 million dollars a year ago. The first six-month figure surpassed the deficit of 2.2 billion dollars for full 1978. Observers predict that south Korea's trade deficit is likely to hit record of 4 billion dollars by the end of this year, due to rising oil import bills. The authorities originally envisaged a 2.5 million dollars trade deficit for this year.

Tight Money Policy

With ominous symptoms omnipresent, the ROK authorities is desperately preoccupied with dealing with the mounting inflation.

Informed sources at the "Economic Planning Board" said July 11 that a set of tougher economic measures is being worked out jointly by the economic ministries, concerned to cope with a "second oil crisis," which they disclosed that, domestic synthetic fabric unless proper countermeasures are taken immediately, is a matter of daily reports.

Total money supply during the latter half of this year will be restricted to an annual growth rate of 20 percent, down five percentage points from the original plan, the sources revealed. Domestic credit restrictions will also be scaled down to 837,800 million won (877.3 million equal one dollar), 17 percent less than 1,081,500 million won registered in the first half of this year, they added.

Such a tightened-up tight money policy is believed to further maim the operations of local enterprises which have been suffering from acute money shortage since the authorities adopted a stringent monetary policy as a means of arresting the runaway inflation, the paper comments.

An official is quoted as saying: "We simply cannot overcome the hard times unless we tighten both the financial and monetary rein to a maximum extent as the impact of the second oil crunch will be too strong to combat with easy-going measures."

Increasing Foreign Borrowing

Faced with serious money shortage, Seoul is busy inducing foreign loans.

The state-owned "Korean Development Bank" July 5 signed a 600-million-dollar syndicated Eurodollar credit with a group of 59 foreign banks from the U.S., Eurone and Japan. The borrowing was divided from the initial target to become the largest commercial bank loan ever taken out by a developing Asian country. With the new credit that south Korea's foreign commercial loan raisings so far this year amounted to about 2 billion dollars, including another 800 million-on dollar bonds, ...ans under negotiation.

This year, total south Korean foreign borrowing, both public and commercial, is expected to reach 4.5 billion dollars. According to World Bank figures, gross loan inflow of about 4.5 billion dollars a year for the next three years would take south Korea's debt service ratio from the 10.7 percent recorded this year to 12-13 percent in the early 1980s. What is more, Seoul is planning to accelerate borrowing via overseas bond issues.

South Rate Scaled Down

According to a report from Seoul, the Pak "regime" July 13 announced a revised economic growth rate for the latter half of this year. According to the revised figures, the Pak clique's economic growth rate is scaled down to eight percent, down one percent from the original target. But, there is no guarantee whether or not even the authorities to further lower the growth rate in the future.

Officials said that an overall scaledown of the key economic indicators is necessary to avoid the economic impact of the sweeping hike in oil prices, electricity rates and other ensuing price boost of major industrial products.

The revised plan also calls for a ...ease in the money supply index ...cies ceiling to 24-25 percent from the previous 21-23 percent. Imports are expected to reach 20 billion dollars, up 900 million dollars from the original plan, to boost the trade deficit to 3,800 million dollars. Thus, the deficit in the current account is expected to rise to 2,900 million dollars.

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Failure of Economic Policy

Regarding the recent oil price hikes enforced by the Pak "regime", the New York Times reported that the opposition New Democratic Party, called a news conference July 14 at the party's headquarters in Seoul, calling upon the Pak "regime" to reverse the backlash project South Year Economic Development Plan," ...ews said:

"The hardly uncontrollable economic problems today were resulted from the government's excessive export drive in order to earn more and export achievement in disregard of economic principles."

He also told Newsweek in an interview July 1s that:

"We are very unsatisfied with the lack of political freedom and now, on top of that, economic hardship is also hitting them. This is a critical period in the rural areas. Many farmers are deserting the village and crowding into the cities. Many businesses are also in danger of bankruptcy. I disagree with all the optimism foreigners have about the Korean economy."

DPRK-US Parley Vs 3-Way Talks (3)

Aim of 3-Way Talks

(Continued from the previous issue)

Washington came out with the so-called "three-way talks" against Pyongyang's renewed overtures for a bilateral negotiation between the DPRK and the USA on the conclusion of a peace agreement to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement.

In the Pak-Carter joint communique, Washington and Seoul jointly proposed "the convening of a meeting of senior official representatives of South and North Korea and the United States to seek means to promote dialogue and reduce tension in the area."

The aim of such a "three-way talk" spelled out by U.S. Secretary of State Vance is "to discuss overall questions concerning the Korean Peninsula covering political, economic and cultural fields for peace on the Korean Peninsula and the relaxation of tension in Korea and also for the eventual reunification of the Korean People."

CONFUSED PROPOSAL

In the light of the contents of the proposal, it is nothing but a confused one which does not stand to reason.

As regards the Korean question, there are two separate matters of concern within the power of the different parties concerned—one between the north and the south of Korea and the other between Pyongyang and Washington.

The point is clarified by Pyongyang in the July 10 statement of a Foreign Ministry spokesman as follows:

"The overall political, economic and cultural relations are between the north and the south for the solution of the unified Korean reunification question are domestic issue of our nation and should be solved by the Koreans themselves through a dialogue between the north and the south.

"On the other hand, the question of withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea and the scrapping of the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement are the issue between between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, the actual parties to the armistice agreement. The United States and the south Korean authorities intend to mix these two different questions at the 'three-way talks'."

U.S. PURSUES STATUS QUO

What is the U.S. purpose in proposing "three-way talks"?

The confusing the American job with the Korean cause, Washington overtly intends to interfere in the reunification question, a monopoly of the Koreans—the inviolable right of the nation to national self-determination. Thus, it tries to impose an American way of solution on the Korean people, that is, the status quo, a replica of "two Korea."

The ulterior intentions of Washington are unveiled in the south Korean U.S. joint communique, which hypocrites their advocacy of the "dual entry of north and south Korea into the UN" and the "cross recognition of Pyongyang and Seoul by their respective allies" to the effect that:

"President Carter stated that if and when North Korea's principal allies are prepared to extend relationships with the ROK, then the United States is prepared to take similar steps with North Korea. President Carter also noted that unilateral steps toward North Korea which are not reciprocated toward the Republic of Korea by North Korea's principal allies do not improve stability or promote peace in the area.

"The two Presidents shared the view that the admission of both the South and the North of Korea to the United Nations as an interim measure pending their eventual unification would provide authority for both Korean parties with broader opportunities for dialogue aimed at the resolution of their differences."

What is more, Carter reaffirmed the U.S. military commitment to south Korea and the continued American military presence there. Of late, Carter officially decided to freeze planned U.S. troops withdrawal from south Korea at the present level.

Given these facts, the proposed "three-way talks" are a ploy to keep Korean cause of national reunification but perpetual division.

PYONGYANG'S MISINTERPRETATION

Washington misinterprets Pyongyang's proposal for bilateral talks. Pyongyang, in making unremitting effort for the independent and peaceful solution of the Korean question. This process necessarily requires an end to the overbearing U.S. military presence in south Korea, as it is a constant source of tension in the divided country and a major stumbling to its reunification. In order to remove such an obstacle and to open the way to national reunification, Pyongyang repeatedly proposes that Washington replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement, on condition of the U.S. troops withdrawal from south Korea. The proposed peace agreement will also make it possible to terminate the longstanding state of war between the DPRK and the USA.

In a word, Pyongyang's proposal is intended peacefully to end the ...ionular American interventions in the Korean affairs through the negotiations of the parties concerned, not to bring the Americans into the reunification talks. They have nothing to do with it at all.

Washington has the intension to end the state of war and bring a durable peace to Korea, it will have only one alternative but to have talks with Pyongyang: In this connection, Pyongyang is ready to allow Seoul to participate in the proposed DPRK-U.S. talks for a peace agreement as an observer when a question related to it arises in the bilateral talks, if Washington requests.

This shows Pyongyang's realistic and flexible approach to the peaceful solution of the Korean question, in sharp contrast with Washington's anachronism stemming from the outdated "policy of strength."

UNCHANGED U.S. KOREA POLICY

Carter's Korea policy does not differ from his predecessors'. In particular, he succeeds Nixon's Korea policy. Under the Nixon Administration, his State Secretary Kissinger, a conceiver of "two Korea" called the Pak "Chief Executive" of north and south Korea into the United Nations and "cross recognition."

Addressing the 30th UN General Assembly, September 22, 1975, Kissinger said:

"The United States supports the dual entry of both north and south Korea into the United Nations without prejudice to their eventual reunification. For our part, the United States and its allies would move to improve their relations with south Korea, we would be prepared to take similar steps toward north Korea."

He also told the House appropriations subcommittee, November 15, 1975 that: "There is no other way of protecting the interests of the United States in south Korea but to strengthen the defense capability of south Korea." **(To be continued)**

Japanese Defense Chief's Seoul Visit Sign of Dangerous Compact

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun organ of the CC of the WPK) July 18 comes out with a commentator's article denouncing the forthcoming south Korean trip o Yamashita, General Director of the Japanese Defence Agenc ..

Noting that no incumbent General Director of the Japanese Defence Agency has ever set foot in south Korea, the article says:

With his tour at hand, Yamashita declared that he would "exchange views" on military affairs with the person in south Korean authority, hammering away at his chosen theme of "community of Japan-south Korea relations." This makes it plain that he is coming to south Korea to further foster ties between Japan and south Korea and take new dangerous steps in the Far Eastern region covering south Korea and Japan.

This aim of his is also made clear by the fact itself that he is coming to the wake of the Japan-U.S. trip of Carter and U.S. Defence 'secretary Brown, point out the "Article Carter's south Korean tour, it adds, was an aggressive joint move furthering the U.S. occupation policy in south Korea and bartering away the independence and a split-seeking junket for perpetuating the division of Korea.

The article asserts:

It is clear here that the Japanese reactionaries, allied with the U.S. imperialists, are getting involved deeper in the U.S. aggressive scheme to prevent Korea and its Far Eastern strategy and, taking advantage of them, are stretching their hands to the south Korean misrule ...

Yamashita's forthcoming south Korea trip is, no doubt, a "sequel" of Carter's junket and one further attempt to conserve only as a patch-up measure. If such a situation continues in south Korea, more bankruptcy would not be precluded.

Protective measures for a handful of zaibatsu companies by south Korean authorities have aroused the common indignation.

The bankruptcy of large corporations such as "Ryulsan", "Ilshin" and "Hanguk Silk Group", shows only a facet of the difficulties in which the entire south Korean economy finds itself. "Large corporations are on the verge of bankruptcy unless they receive aid funds from banks, by the south Korea daily "Chosun Ilbo" May 27 reported. Especially since the "Ryulsan case," many corporations in south Korea are afraid that they may disclose their checks at any time.

This shows that south Korea's subordinate and anti-people "high economic development policy" is over and that it is in for a major catastrophe.

A view of "river crossing exercise" staged by Japan's Self-Defence Forces units

Tass on Ominous Mil. Moves in S. Korea

"Oklahoma City" In Inchon

Tass on July 9 reposted an article headlined "Tensions Heighten" in connection with the call of the flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet at south Korean port Inchon.

It said:

According to reports from Seoul, the flagship of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the missile cruiser "Oklahoma City," arrived on July 9 in the south Korean port Inchon.

On board the cruiser is the commander of the U.S. Seventh Fleet Silverio Foley. The news agency Handong Tongsin reports that he will hold a number of conferences with chiefs of the south Korean military and with commanders of U.S. forces stationed in south Korea.

In the opinion of local observers, S. Foley's visit is aimed at coordinating the decisions on further strengthening rea triangular military alliance" Seoul, Washington and Tokyo and clinch this business by meeting U.S. Defence Secretary Brown after his, south Korean visit.

Yamashita, in his forthcoming south Korean visit, also pursues the sinister purpose of fixing the division of Korea by zealously buttressing the present south Korean authorities who persistently stick to a "two Korea" policy, the article remarks, and adds: For this very propose the Japanese authorities manifested open support to the "joint communique" worked out between Carter and puppet Pak Jung Hi and Yamashita himself declared that he would "exchange views" with the south

Intensified Tripartite Mil. Integration (1)

Yamashita Ganri director-general of Japan's Defence Agency will visit south Korea July 25-26 for talks with south Korean counterpart Ro Jae Hyun on Far Eastern defense affairs.

The Japanese government sources said what they call future security of south Korea in connection with the full pullout plan from there is likely to be discussed. The matter was also taken up by U.S. President Carter and south Korean dictator Pak Jung Hi when the former visited there late last month.

The joint communique issued at the end of Carter's visit to Seoul "continued security of the Republic of Korea is crucial to the preservation of peace and stability in the Northeast Asian region." Reflecting this assessment, it is the long-pursued policy of attaining military integration of the U.S., Japanese, Japan and south Korea.

In parallel, in May this year, a high-ranking south Korean official disclosed that Seoul, Washington and Tokyo have started their work to establish the "trilateral security system" to maintain peace and security in the Northeast Asia and in the Korean Peninsula.

The proposed trilateral security system" already discussed among the authorities of three sides with a view at achieving the following purposes: 1)Smooth interchange of military information, 2) strengthened defense capability" through "combined war games," 3)joint operations and mutual supplies and 4)establishment of a joint safety warning system.

In connection with this, the people's circles in south Korea are sounding an alert of the "Washington-Tokyo-Seoul trilateral military integration plus" in the installation of Washington's nuclear umbrella over the Korean Peninsula, on the pretext of "deterring the aggression" in the Korean Peninsula, on the pretext of "deterring the aggression" of U.S., south Korea and Japan. They are trying to counter this military integration.

Through these moves among the three allies, the U.S. maintained several military alliances in Asia: the "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty"; "Japan-U.S. Security Treaty"; "Pacific Security" and the "ROK-U.S. Security"; "South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)"; and the "Central Treaty Organization(CENTO)."

However, the 1970's, "SEATO" and "CENTO" gradually become mere framework to mean only, the former totally was disbanded after the Vietnam ceasefire. In an attempt to reorganize and strengthen these military alliance systems, the U.S. has embarked on the promotion of the "Washington-Tokyo-Seoul security system," with the total cooperation of Seoul and Tokyo.

Thus, the plan to perform and strengthen the military integration of the U.S., south Korea and Japan is considered crucial to the main military strategy of the U.S., especially in Korean regs. **(To be continued)**

Korea Volleyball Team Will Rank Among World's Best

Interview with Vice-Leader of Japanese Kanebo Volleyball Team

For the first time, the Japanese volleyball team Kanebo participated in Pyongyang's International Women's Volleyball Matches. The matches were held between June 15 to 17 with the participation of three teams one each from the DPRK, China and Japan.

Vice-Leader Yasukawa Hiromitu of the Kanebo team gave an interview to the People's Korea after his first trip to the DPRK. Excerpts: (The Kanebo team had won the Japan League Matches in 1978 and placed second at the All Japan Inter-City Matches held May this year.)

Editor: Please explain how you played the matches.

Yasukawa: The matches were held from June 15 to June 17 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium. On the first day, our team fought the Chinese team and won by a score of 3:2 (15:12, 15:9, 17:15, 14:16, 11:15). We met the DPRK team on the second day but we were completely defeated. (3:0—15:9, 15:6, 15:4). On the last day there was a match between the DPRK vs. the Chinese teams. The DPRK team won an overwhelming victory. (3:0—15:4, 17:15, 15:10).

As a result, the DPRK placed first and the Kanebo was second.

Q: What did you think of the DPRK team?

A: The DPRK team was united and well balanced. It had strong attacking techniquet such as quick attack and faints, it was also good at receiving our attacks. If there is something the team has to develop, maybe that is serving. There was not a special ace attacker in the DPRK team but its captain Kim In Suk, 26-year-old woman with a height of 1.8 meters, showed excellent skill in attacking from the left side. Li Chun Hui, 26, is not a tall player but she had some techniques, which she fully exhibited in the matches.

The DPRK team and the Chinese team were stronger than I expected. I thought, they would participate in the International Championships Series as strong teams in future. The Soviet and Cuban teams are now prominent volleyball teams, so I hope Asian teams will grow stronger.

Q: How was the Kanebo team's condition in the DPRK?

A: Fine! Since the weather was similar to our's in Japan and air was not humid, we had a pleasant time in our best condition. The food served also suited our taste. The hotel specially prepared Japanese dishes for us. During our stay in the DPRK, one of our players got hurt in her waist, but when we left there she had completely recovered after receiving acupuncture treatment. Thanks to the warm care extended to us, our players cannot train themselves better than they had done in Japan. If possible, I really want to visit there again.

Q: What is your impression of the DPRK?

A: The first thing I was surprised at when I entered Pyongyang was the beauty of the city. It was well arranged, with a lot of green areas. Buildings are modern. When we were there, a giant bathhouse with a fountain and a pool was under construction. Sound from the constructionsite was heard until mid-night.

We often met cheerful pupils singing songs altogether on the streets.

Yasukawa Hiromitu, Vice-Leader of the Kanebo team

All people looked happy and active and we felt life and energy in all streets.

In our free time, we saw the opera "The Flower Girl" at the Mansudae Art Theatre. We were deeply moved by the opera and marveled at quick changes of stage sets and the luxurious theatre itself.

Q:Will you comment on the significance of the matches?

A: I think it fied in the fact that our players were given a good chance to improve their skill through exchange of techniques with other country's teams. But, more important is the fact that the youth of the three differ- ir countries came to know each other in spite of the language barrier and strengthened friendly relations.

I think friendship among the youth of neighbouring countries by sports exchanges is very important. I hope a regular sports exchange will be held between Japan and the DPRK in future.

Part of modern and beautiful city Pyongyang

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

June 29

* Lol Mahamat Choua, Head of State and Head of the Transitional National Union Government of the Republic of Chad, met Kim Ron Un, Ambassador of the DPRK to Chad.

July 9

* An agreement on air transport between the governments of the DPRK and the Somali Democratic Republic was signed in Mogadiscio.

July 12

* Rim Gi Taek, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Jamaica, presented his credentials to its governor Florizel Glasspo.

July 13

* A public health delegation of the DPRK headed by Pak Myong Bin left Pyongyang for Yugoslavia.

* A journalists delegation of the DPRK left Pyongyang to attend the celebrations of the 21st anniversary of the July 14 revolution and the 11th anniversary of the victory of July 30 revolution in Iraq.

July 15

* A friendship soccer match between the Armoangbong football team of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Army football team took place at the Hamhung Stadium.

The match ended 3:0 in favour of the host team.

A soccer match between the junior selection of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Army team held in Sinuiju on July 13 drew 1:1.

July 16

* A Polish film week opened in the Florizel Glasspo on occasion of the 35th anniversary of the resurrection of Poland.

July 17

* A sports team of the DPRK left Pyongyang to participate in the 7th People's Sports Contests of the Soviet Union. (KCNA)

Korea—Lovely Land

Mt. Taesong-san

Mt. Taesong-san is a beautiful mountain lying northeast of Pyongyang.

With six peaks around a deep valley it looks just like a lovely flower in full bloom. It is famed especially for many historic remains including the Anhak Palace and the walls enclosing it, both remains of the Koguryo period.

Mt. Taesong-san abounds in historic remains showing the patriotism of the Koguryo people who defended the country with honour from the foreign invaders after Koguryo, a powerful state in the East, moved its capital to Pyongyang in 427. We can cite as such the 7,218-metre-long fortified walls connecting the six peaks, the south, north and other fort gates, Somun-gak and Changnu-gak and other pavilions, the sites of more than the Koguryo people who defended the country with honour from the foreign invaders after Koguryo, a powerful state in the East, moved its capital to Pyongyang in 427. We can cite as such the 7,218-metre-long fortified walls connecting the six peaks, the south, north and other fort gates, Somun-gak and Changnu-gak and other pavilions, the sites of more than 100 buildings including a command post, barracks and arsenal, and over 150 man-made ponds of various sizes and shapes scattered in the mountain pond, the deer pond, the nine-dragon pond and so on.

At the site of the Anhak Palace built in 586, the 25th Koguryo king, we see even now the ruins of high mud walls built over 1,500 years ago.

The walls, 7 metres high and 200 metres long, on the Somun-gak Peak have been restored to the original state, upon President Kim Il Sung's instruction on something, pointing in order or restoring the historic remains in the mountain. The big south gate and many pavilions have been rebuilt into classic one's with curved roofs spread like the wings of a crane, which combine Koguryo and modern architecture. The site of the Anhak Palace and over 1,000 tombs near it have been put in good order, which produced many precious relics of national culture including the famous Koguryo murals.

The Changnu-gak and Somun-gak Pavilions soaring above the old walls among green pines seem to be about to fly up into the air. The prospect from them is splendid indeed.

To the west come in sight the zoo, the botanical garden and the playground like a picture.

The zoo resembles a park and consists of over 40 vivariums. There are over 300 kinds of animals including rare animals of over 50 species sent by the President. The zoo with a lot of over 270 hectares, planted with hundreds of thousands of trees, also has come to wild pheasants and birds. Wild water fowl and other waterfalls in the lake swarming with fishes in the zoo.

The botanical garden at the foot of the Somun-bong Peak covers an area of over 250 hectares. There are over 2,500 kinds of plants including more than 120 kinds of valuable plants sent by the President.

The garden of several hundred kinds of lovely flowers including magnolia, rose and peony, the ponds of aquatic plants including lotus and iris, the herb garden, the tree garden, the floral resources lot, the modern glasshouses, the herbarium are all an ideal classroom giving living knowledge of plant life and a park for the working people.

The playground was built under the profound concern of President Kim Il Sung to turn the mountain into a cultural recreation centre for the working people. It is provided with various modern playthings—the jet coaster that runs on overhead spiral track over 1,500 metres long at a neckbreaking speed, the monorail car shuttling a 1,000-odd-metre distance, the cyclotron, the flume ride, the pool mouse, the flight tower and others.

A loop pavement 16 kilometres long has been laid along the old walls linking the six peaks so that sightseers can see the whole. At the foot of the Changnu-bong Peak, dotted with old ponds such as the carp pond, the Mangsa pond, the nine-dragon pond and so on, you can see deer ambling in scores. Further down lies the Michon-bo Pool for boating side by side with a new swimming pool, adding to the summerscape of the recreation ground.

The mountain is easily accessible by sightseeing buses and by the metro thich terminates there at the Hakwon station. Modern service facilities are also available for visitors, such as buffets, refreshment rooms, booths, soft-drink stands, etc.

Part of the fortress wall on Mt. Taesong-san

World Bulletin

Brief Korean History (22)

Culture of 10th-to-14th Centuries

In the period of Koryo, close astronomical and meteorological observations were made. Koryo's history books *Chonmunji* and *Ohaengji* contain observation records on the movements of the sun, the moon, five stars (Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupitar and Saturn), and on comets and sunspots.

Oriental medicine was developed further, and its medical books were made much of by neighbouring countries. The central government set up an office to administer affairs related to astronomical observation, mathematics and medicine, and a system for training specialists was also established.

The compilation of histories was made part of the state's undertakings. *Samguk sagi* (History of the Three Kingdoms) was compiled by the Confucian scholar Kim Pu Sik in 1145. *Samguk sagi* is of great value as the oldest written records on Koguryo, Paekche and Silla.

About a century after the compilation of *Samguk sagi*, the Buddhist monk Ilyon compiled the *Samguk yusa* (Memorabilia of the Three Kingdoms). *Chewang ungi*, a book of poems eulogizing various Chinese emperors and Korean kings was written by Li Sung Hyu in 1287.

The printing of books and the invention of metal types during the Koryo period were of great worldhistoric significance.

Wood-block printing had been developed since Silla. The first Buddhist *Tripitaka* consisting of more than 6,000 volumes were printed with the use of carved wooden blocks. This took more than 60 years. With this huge *Tripitaka*, the Koryo aristocrats tried to repel the Khitan invaders, depending upon the power of Buddha.

At the end of the 11th century, the Buddhist *Tripitaka* consisting of some 5,000 volumes was published. However, the wood blocks were destroyed by the Mongols in 1232.

While the court was at Kanghwa Island, this immense collection was prepared anew, to secure Buddha's protection against the Mongols. The work, begun in 1237, took sixteen years. The 86,600 large wooden printing blocks are still preserved in Haeinsa near Taegu, North Kyongsang Province and are usable even today. The ruling classes of Asian countries in those days wanted to get this *Tripitaka* and some of those volumes were exported to them.

The first movable metal type was invented in Korea during the Koryo period, over 2 centuries before Gutenberg's lead type. The metal type face is very accurate and precise. This shows how high the type-making technique at that time was.

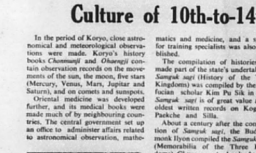
The ruling classes utilized religious ideas to make Buddhism remain loyal to the king and the state.

Wanggon, the founder of Koryo, made much of Buddhism, and erected many large temples throughout the country. The successive kings also patronized the temples. Thus the temples came to emerge as a feudal force with vast estates and a large number of *nobi* (servants). Nationwide-scale Buddhist masses were held frequently with the attendance of thousands or tens of thousands of Buddhist monks. All the costs of these masses were borne by the people.

Confucianism, which values the virtues of loyalty, filial piety and faithfulness, was also encouraged. Official educational institutions of Confucianism were established in the center and localities. Around the 11th century, private schools, the founder of which is Choe Chung, began to make their appearance.

The extant oldest wooden building is Muryansujon of Pusok-sa (Yongjo county, North Kyongsang Province.) Dignified and graceful Muryansujon is believed to have been built in the 12th century.

Stone pagodas usually erected in temple courtyards at first continued the Silla style, but were later evolved into a single distinctively Koryo. Many of them are extant. The most prominent type is the one erected at Kyongchon-sa pagoda in Kyongbok Palace in Seoul.



Haein-sa Temple & The wood blocks of the Buddhist Tripitaka

Koryo celadon

From the early years of the Koryo dynasty porcelains known as "celadon porcelains" began to be produced. Koryo porcelains exhibit greater diversity and subtlety than represented by celadons. They are characterized by their deep and soft colour. Refinement in them are the lofty sentiments of the people of Koryo and the clear sky of Korea.

Another characteristic of Koryo porcelains is that unique method of inlaid decorations were applied to them. Designs were first incised into the clay in the form of slips and the body was covered with glaze before firing. (To be continued)

Legend

Soeme and Pongson (1)

Now he was supposed to do exercises to become a very strong man. Half way up the mountain in front there was a giant pine-tree and under it was a square rock, which he could barely move even by using a lever. And under the rock was a spring and he had to drink three gourdfuls of water a day. Then he had to go to the Changsu Pond in Mt. Taesong 12 kilometres away and have a bath there every day.

He must do the exercises every day for a year, even during the severe winter, so that he would cover the distance of 12 kilometres before the Taoist finished counting from one to a thousand. In evenings he was supposed to study under the old man's guidance.

The Taoist sternly warned that if this secret was known to anybody, it would be the end of it.

As taught by him, every day Soeme removed the giant rock with the lever and drank the water under it and ran to the Changsu Pond to take a bath. (The legend says that the Changsu Pond in Mt. Taesong of today is where Soeme had bath.)

Meanwhile, Soeme began to read reading and writing, fencing and arrow shooting from the Taoist. (**To be continued**)

Komdogu, who lived in an adjacent to village was conspiring to kidnap her.

One day Pongson's father went to his neighbourhood and she was alone at home.

At this very moment the door was flung open and two savage-looking fellows sent by Komdogu rushed into the room and grabbed Pongson. She called her father in spite of herself. But they gagged her mouth and she couldn't shriek any more.

At the news her father ran after them hurry-scurry and wailed, calling his daughter's name time and again. He fell into a swoon for several days because he thought that he had lost his dear daughter for good.

Soeme came at last. He prostrated himself and made a bow before her father. He gripped the young man's hand and said without a word.

"Don't worry too much, father. I'll bring her back at any cost," said Soeme after hearing about her kidnapping.

Soeme went over to the next village where Komdogu lived. But Komdogu kept a dozen or so tough bodyguards in his house. And outsiders were strictly prohibited from entering his house, so Soeme could not know about the girl. As charging recklessly was not however, he happened to know that there was an old woman fortuneteller who frequented the landlord's house freely. He called at her house.

The old woman said to him that with no amount of honeyed words and fortunes, Komdogu would keep Pongson to her knees and that there was a reliable Taoist living in Mt. Taesong, and his best to help the poor folk who were wronged.

Soeme thanked her and went to a deep valley of Mt. Obak to find the Taoist.

When Soeme told him the reason why he had come, the Taoist said, "I have long intended to punish Komdogu, but failed to find a suitable man to do it. And I believe you are the very man. You must do the task with a firm resolve. You must have a strong sense of justice that you must work not for yourself but for many people. If you do so it will give benefits to the country and the people."

Soeme took his advice to heart.

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